

THREE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MEN FROM BERNALILLO COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE! A CHANGE! WHAT?

HIST!

Guess who's on
the G. O. P. leg-
islative ticket!

The Evening Herald

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

TRIBUNE-CITIZEN,
Vol. 26, No. 86.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914.

THE EVENING HERALD
VOL. 1, NO. 161.

GERMANY RUSHING FRESH TROOPS TO RELIEF OF ARMY BEFORE PARIS

Detailed Reports of English Authorities Today Show That Neither Side Can Claim Material Advantage

Balkan States Unite to Make the Turk Be Good

ALLIES PUSH ADVANTAGE EAST OF PARIS

ITALIAN MILITARY ATTACHE AT BERLIN LEAVES HIS POST

Paris, 2:15 p.m., Sept. 11.—Rome correspondent of the *Hayas* agency telegraphs that Count Calderari di Palenzolo, the Italian military attache at Berlin, has left his post and is returning to Italy. The cause of his departure is not known.

deluge and has caused great discomfort to the troops. It has not, however, interfered with the operations, though it has caused terrible difficulties, owing to the marshy district.

London, Sept. 11 (1:02 p.m.)—In a dispatch from Copenhagen the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company says that General Von Hindenburg and Von Hindenburg has defeated the left bank of the Russian army in East Prussia with his eastern army and thereby opened the way for an attack on the enemy's rear.

The Russians are said to have abandoned their resistance and to be in full retreat with the German eastern army pursuing them in a northeasterly direction toward Memel.

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY BOTH EAST AND WEST

Washington, Sept. 11.—The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin:

"Official headquarters reports that the German crown prince's army yesterday took fortifications southwest of Verdun. The German Paris army is attacking the fortress south of Verdun. The other forts since Wednesday have been cannonaded by heavy artillery."

"General Hindenburg with the eastern army outflanked and defeated the left wing of the Russian army still in East Prussia. The Russians gave up fighting and are now retreating everywhere. The eastern army is pursuing the Russians in a northeasterly direction towards the river Niemen."

GERMANS PUSHED BACK 46 MILES FROM PARIS

Paris, Sept. 11 (2:17 p.m.)—News from the fighting line to the east of Paris is to the effect that at some points the Germans have retired from 40 to 50 kilometers (from 25 to 46 miles).

GERMANS STABILIZE BETWEEN BLAISE LAIR OF SHEARS

London, Sept. 11 (3:30 a.m.)—A dispatch from Berlin says:

"Since ... when the enemy's sweep southeast of Paris was checked on the Grande Morin, the German war machine has been showing signs of wear and such fresh day of battle has closed with the allies in a more favorable position."

"On Sunday there was furious fighting along the Grande Morin, which continued at Laforie Gancher throughout the night, and on Monday morning the enemy began a retreat on their next line along the Petit Morin."

"On Tuesday the German command became apprehensive for the safety of its communications."

"North of Paris the French found ample room for assembling a large army and while the British were slipping from the northeast of Paris to the east with the Germans, their place of glory was taken by a strong French force which moved up to the river Ourcq and became a very serious menace to the enemy's retreating movement."

"The Ourcq formed the upper blade of a pair of shears, of which as they were gradually closed the Grande Morin, the Petit Morin and the river Marne formed the lower blade."

"Immediately the German staff realized this situation and endeavored to extricate itself from between the blades by a rapid retreat and by a series of furious but fruitless onslaughts on the French holding the

(Continued on Page Three.)

GERMANS LOST 50,000 MEN IN INVASION OF BELGIUM

Associated Press Correspondent Gets Through Censored Account of Kaiser's Rush Across Kingdom.

FRENCH WOUNDED LEFT TO DIE ON THE FIELD

Graphic Description of Battle Between Aeroplanes in Which Both Finally Were Destroyed.

London, Sept. 11 (7 a.m.)—A correspondent of the Associated Press who has been through Belgium sends a long message from Rotterdam, which was rather heavily censored throughout but which appears to be an account of the invasion of Belgium obtained from a German point of view. Something was deleted at the beginning. The story follows:

"From Brussels the German army poured over southern Belgium into France like a flood tide, spreading like a fan in the directions of Beaumont, Maubeuge, Mons and Lille, joining in the south of Belgium with other army corps proceeding from Gembloix, Dinant and Givet.

"They went over the French border without any serious resistance, the French scattering before them. In

(Continued on Page Two.)

Summary of Today's War News

Official German advices received in Washington declare that the Germans held their own in two days of fighting east of Paris, capturing fifty guns and several thousand prisoners, but retired the right bank on the advance of strong hostile columns.

Earlier dispatches from Berlin represented the Germans as having lost fifty guns and several thousand prisoners.

The French embassy at Washington has received reports from Etreux of marked advances against the German right wing. These appear to be based on statements by the French minister of war, made public last night. Today it is announced in Paris that the Germans have retired in some places to 40 or 50 miles.

Important news comes from East Prussia, where the Russians appear to have made little if any progress since the reverse at Allenstein. They are now reported to be bombarding the strongly fortified capital of Königsberg. There are indications, however, that the Germans are arriving in force and moving toward Königsberg.

A dispatch from Petrograd says the Germans from the west concentrated on the banks of the river Alle and are marching in an easterly direction, while the Russian advance guard is retreating. The Alle river flows north and east in a direction southeast from Königsberg.

A general retirement of the Germans east of Paris continues, according to a statement this afternoon by the war information bureau in London. It is said that British troops yesterday captured 1500 prisoners and several guns.

A dispatch from Rotterdam says that official German communication denies that the fortress at Pfrazeny is surrounded by Russians or that the Russian forces are advancing on Czernow as has been represented at Petrograd and London.

Renewed activity by the German navy in the Baltic is indicated in reports from Berlin and elsewhere.

Nish reports that Serbian forces have occupied Semlin, a town of Austria-Hungary from which the Austrians began their original attack on Serbia. Serbian and Montenegrin troops have effected a junction and begun a march on Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Eight French physicians arriving at Rotterdam after attending both French and German wounded, declare they found no evidence of the use of dum dum bullets by either side.

The Turkish minister of war Enver Pasha, is reported from Athens to have been wounded in a revolver duel with the Crown Prince of Turkey. Earlier advices from Constantinople stated that Enver Pasha was confined to his home suffering from blood poisoning.

A dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, says the French have recaptured Muelhausen.

GRAPHIC TALE OF HOW QUALITY OF MERCY IS NOT STRAINED

German Officer Tells of Action in Which He Caused Death of Young Belgian Before Eyes of Parents.

SENATOR CLARK TELLS OF AWFUL OUTRAGE

New York, Sept. 11.—Prince Nicholas Engelhardt, former Russian vice consul in Chicago, returning to America today, made public a statement which he said had been given him in Paris by William A. Clark, former United States senator from Montana, with the request that it be given to the American press.

The statement follows:

"Tell the American people of this case, which I have investigated. It is that of a Belgian family, the father of whom was shot dead by the Germans and the mother lashed to a chair while the soldiers attacked her 16-year-old daughter before her eyes. The mother became a raving maniac. I have the daughter under my care here."

HOW GERMAN QUALITY OF MERCY IS NOT STRAINED

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 11.—One of the most vivid accounts of an episode of war comes from the *Leiser Ausziger Paul Oskar Hoehner*, a Berlin play-

(Continued on Page Two.)

NO LULL IN GREATEST BATTLE OF HISTORY

Huge Forces Before Paris Continue Relentless Struggle With Key to Outcome in Hard Fought Center.

RUSSIA MEETS SHARP REVERSE IN PRUSSIA

Indications That Extent of Czar's Victories in Galicia Has Been Exaggerated; German Armies Worn Out.

London, Sept. 11 (1:45 p.m.)—The conflicting claims in official communiques issued at the headquarters of the forces opposing each other so fiercely in the several battle zones emphasize prudence of the adviser volunteered in the latest French communication against drawing inferences from phases of the struggle before a decisive result is attained.

The key to the ultimate outcome of what perhaps will be the greatest battle in history still hangs on the plains of Champagne, to the east of Paris, lies in the center. For five days the tide of battle there has ebbed and flowed bearing Germans and French alternately on the crest, with terrific losses on both sides but without permanent advantage on either side.

The Germans would still appear to be making headlong efforts to drive their wedge into the French line at a point to the south of Verdun and the already large army under Crown Prince Frederick William has been reinforced with the object of pushing home this attack, the result of which is conceded to be of extreme importance.

On the German right wing, where the troops of Emperor William are opposed to the British forces, Germany officially admits retirement but no defeat, as was first reported because of telegraphic errors in the transmission of messages.

The renewal of activity on the part of the Belgian army seems to be a fact, but up to the present time it has not gone beyond harassing the small forces of German reservists left behind when the army of occupation was sent to the battlefields in the east of Paris.

From the extreme right of the French line comes a report that battle-scarred Muellhausen has fallen into the possession of France. If this is true, it will be the fifth or sixth time that this colonial town has changed hands in the present war.

On the eastern field of battle the Russians appear to have been driven back in East Prussia, but according to Petrograd advices they continue to harass the Austrians.

The latest intelligence from Berlin indicates that General Von Beneckendorff and Von Hindenburg has gained an important success in East Prussia. According to this version, the Russians are in full retreat with the Germans in close pursuit. The Russian version is that their detachments are falling back but holding their own.

German naval activity in the Baltic is watched with much interest here, but the report that there has been an engagement between German and Russian squadrons off the Island Islands is denied. This probably arose from the sinking by a German

Germany and Austria In Joint Agreement On Making Peace

Copenhagen, Sept. 11 (via London, 4:10 p.m.)—The *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin declares that previous to the outbreak of the war, Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed, as now have the parties to the triple entente, not to make peace separately.

(Continued on Page Two.)

TURK MUST TAKE NO PART IN WAR

Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria in Alliance to Make Ottoman Empire Keep Hands Off.

ALL TREATY RELATIONS SMASHED AT A STROKE

Rustem Bey Explains to Secretary Bryan Meaning of Drastic Diplomatic Surgical Operation.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson today asked Secretary Bryan to call the attention of Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, second cousin of Emperor William, who received a bullet through the thigh, still serious.

A careful scrutiny of the news from France and Germany leads English observers to the conclusion that both sides are still operating to the east of Paris on a huge scale, but without that impetuosity which characterized the first month of the war. Enough damage already has been inflicted to give the antagonists a wholesome respect for the biting power of each other.

London official announcements declare that the Germans have been driven back 30 to 40 miles from the line they had reached to the east of Paris, but no indication is given of the breaking of the powerful battle array which swept through Belgium and northern France.

Berlin admits that its forces have retired before the attack of the allies, but the invaders have been strengthened by the arrival of fresh troops from Belgium and they may sign an agreement which may be regarded as a real alliance under the terms of which these three nations engage to interfere whenever necessary in order to prevent Turkey's aiding Germany and Austria in the present war.

If Turkey remains neutral, however, these three states will do the same. It is reported in Rome, the correspondent continues, that Berlin has become resigned to the idea of Italian neutrality, but she is determined that Italy shall at least remain neutral at the end.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS MEANING OF ACTION

Washington, Sept. 11.—The Turkish ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, explained in detail to Secretary Bryan today the meaning of Turkey's abrogation of all conventions and capitulations restricting the sovereignty of the ports.

The ambassador made clear that American missions and schools would continue to be protected by Turkish law, although American citizens would lose their extra territorial rights in civil and judicial cases. The capitulation which has been abrogated, he said, would not affect the existence of the missions which had been recognized previously by Turkish law. The ambassador said he would issue a statement later respecting Turkey's action.

As Turkey's notification was of a general character without specifying particular treaties, officials had not been sure of the extent of the abrogation.

They were inclined to believe, however, that as the special privileges granted by Turkey were woven in most all of her agreements its effect would be to break off Turkey's treaty relations with the entire world. That view was confirmed in Turkey's notification that the Ottoman government had adopted "as the basis of its relations with other powers the general principles of international law."

Officials here believe that the effect of Turkey's action will be as follows:

Americans and other foreigners who have had the right of trial in civil and criminal cases by their own diplomatic and consular courts, now

M'DONALD ILL IN HOSPITAL AT DURANGO

Governor on Way to San Juan County Fair Is Forced to Abandon Speaking Trip; Condition Not Alarming.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 11.—Governor William C. McDonald, en route to Aztec, N. M., to fill a speaking date, was seized with a severe cold in Durango, Colorado, and had to cancel his engagement.

In Hospital at Durango.

Durango, Colo., Sept. 11.—Governor William C. McDonald of New Mexico, who was taken ill yesterday and forced to abandon a speaking tour, was reported improved today. He was taken to a hospital at Durango. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald plan to return home as soon as the governor is able to travel.